e at -20C	MED12 (D9K5J) Rabbit mAb		Cell Signaling		
Store		Orders:	877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com		
L4360		Support	877-678-TECH (8324)		
£143		Web:	info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com		
#		3 Trask Lane Danver	s   Massachusetts   01923   USA		

<ul> <li>residues surrounding Giy1813 of human MED12 protein.</li> <li>Background</li> <li>The mediator complex consists of about 25-30 proteins and is thought to facilitate transcription factors (1). Mediator is recruited to target genes by transcription factors and plays an essential role in t recruitment and stabilization of the RNAPII transcription complex also plays an important role in transcription post RNAPII recruitment (1-5). The mediator complex also plays an important role in recruitment and stabilization of the RNAPII transcription activatio transcription factors and RNAPII becruitment (1-5). The mediator complex also plays an important role in crea 'chromatin loops' that occur as a result of interactions between the transcription factor bound at distal enhancers and RNAPII bound at the proximal promoter, and works to sustain proper chromatin architecture during active transcription (6-8).</li> <li>MED12 is part of the CDK8 submodule of the mediator complex and is required for the stable interactivitiis module with the rest of the mediator complex (1.9). The CDK8 module has been shown to be both negative and positive regulator of transcription, depending on the gene context. The CDK8 module ma repress transcription by inhibiting the ability of mediator to recruit RNAPII (10). In addition, the MED12 subunit can recruit the methyltransferase G9a to methylate histone H3K9 to repress a subset of neuro genes in non-neuronal cells (11). MED12 and the CDK8 module can also positively regulate transcription VM-responsive genes through its interaction with β-catenin, and p53-regulated genes upon UV-indt DNA damage (1,9,12).</li> <li>Background References         <ul> <li>1. Taatijes, D.J. (2010) <i>Trends Biochem Sci</i> 33, 235-9.</li> <li>3. Malik, S. et al. (2002) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 22, 562-637.</li> <li>4. Malik, S. et al. (2005) <i>Mol Cell</i> 17, 683-944.</li> <li>6. Kagey, M.H. et al. (2010) <i>Mol Cell</i> 19, 643-53.</li> <li>8. Chen, Z.</li></ul></li></ul>		<b>eactivity:</b> I M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 240	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #Q93074	Entrez-Gene lo 9968	
Western Blobing       1:1000         Immunoprecipitation       1:100         Storage       Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less tha 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.         Specificity / Sensitivity       MED12 (D9K5J) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total MED12 protein.         Source / Purification       Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Gly1813 of human MED12 protein.         Background       The mediator complex consists of about 25-30 proteins and is thought to facilitate transcription activati by acting as a molecular bridge between the RNA polymerase II (RNAPII) machinery and transcription factors (1). Mediator is recruited to target genes by transcription factors and plays an essential role in 1 recruitment and stabilization of the RNAPI transcription complex also plays an important role in creat chromatin architecture during active transcription (640).         MED12 is part of the CDK8 submodule of the mediator complex and is required for the stable interactithis module with the rest of the mediator complex (19). The CDK8 module has been shown to be both negative and positive regulator of transcription, depending on the gene context. The CDK8 module ma repress a subset of neuro genes in non-neuronal cells (11). MED12 and the CDK8 module can also positively regulate transcription of Wn responsive genes through its interaction with β-catenin, and p53-regulated genes upon UV-indt DNA damage (1.9, 12).         Background References       1. Taatjes, D.J. (2010) <i>Trends Biochem Sci</i> 30, 235-93.       8. Malik, S. and Roeder, R.G. (2005) <i>Trends Bioch</i>		Ар	plication			Dilution		
Storage       Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less tha 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.         Specificity / Sensitivity       MED12 (D9K5J) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total MED12 protein.         Source / Purification       Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Gly1813 of human MED12 protein.         Background       The mediator complex consists of about 25-30 proteins and is thought to facilitate transcription activati by acting as a molecular bridge between the RNA polymerase II (RNAPII) machinery and transcription factors (1). Mediator is recruited to target genes by transcription factors and plays an essential role in treeroitment and stabilization of the RNAPII transcription complex at promoters, as well as the activatio transcription post RNAPII recruitment (1-5). The mediator complex at promoters, as well as the activation transcription post RNAPII bound at the proximal promoter, and works to sustain proper chromatin architecture during active transcription (6-8).         MED12 is part of the CDK8 submodule of the mediator complex and is required for the stable interactivities module with the rest of the mediator complex (1-9). The CDK8 module has been shown to be both negative and positive regulator of transcription, depending on the gene context. The CDK8 module ma repress transcription by inhibiting the ability of mediator to recruit RNAPII (10). In addition, the MED12 subunit can recruit the methyltransferase G9a to methylate histone H3K9 to repress a subset of neuron genes in non-neuronal cells (11). MED12 and the CDK8 module can also positively regulate transcription dy inhibiting the ability of DK 2005. Trends Biochem Sci 30, 235-9.	Information	We	estern Blotting			1:1000		
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<b>Species Reactivity</b> Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).	Species Reactivity	Cpcc						

**Cross-Reactivity Key** 

1/1/24, 2:31 PM	<ul> <li>MED12 (D9K5J) Rabbit mAb (#14360) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology</li> <li>H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster</li> <li>X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse</li> <li>GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected</li> </ul>
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